

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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## WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

## NAVAL EXPANSION.

Secretary of the Navy Long's recommendation, in his annual report, of a material expansion of the American Navy covers the one phase of militant development which may be heartily approved by the American people.

The truth of the prime necessity for the increase of our sea power to the first rank in the class and number of fighting ships is clearly recognized and conceded.

Even were it not for the territorial expansion coming as the final result of our war with Spain, the legitimate growth of American interests throughout the world and the necessity for a consistent exercise of American influence in world-politics demand that our navy be equal to that of the greatest European Government. The American people now perceive this truth as never before.

Secretary Long urges the building of additional ships, an increase in the corps of naval constructors, the proper officering of the larger navy by an increase in the number of Lieutenants, Junior Lieutenants and Ensigns, additions to the corps of civil engineers, the raising of the Marine Corps to a greater numerical strength, an increase of 3,000 in the present force of enlisted bluejackets.

His recommendations are based upon the actual necessities of the situation. They should receive favorable action.

## FOLLOW THE FASHION.

There are times when an American is tempted to regret that the President of the United States is not, like the King of England and other European rulers, the arbiter of fashion in the country of which he is the first citizen.

If this were the case, one would now be justified in hoping that the equally cruel and absurd "fad" of docking the tails of horses would soon be a thing of the past.

President Roosevelt is manfully opposed to this practice. He now absolutely refuses to purchase "bang-tail" horses for White House use, insisting that the team which he requires shall possess the long tails with which nature originally endowed them.

In plain language, the President condemns the barbarous custom of maiming the noblest of animals for foolish fashion's sake. He knows and loves horses too well.

If American society wishes to do a genuinely sensible thing in the name of fashion, the President should right here be accepted as the model of good form. His correct stand against the "bang-tail" horror calls for a consistent American following.

## ROUGH ON BARNACLES.

President Roosevelt's natural impatience with professional office-seekers, leading to his notice to this class and to those seeking retention in office to keep away from the White House, will be heartily approved by the general American public.

To the citizen not consumed by this belittling lust for provender from the public crib there is something both humiliating and intensely irritating in the spectacle of a President of the United States being compelled to devote the major portion of his valuable time to the miserable business of distributing spoils to spoilsmen. The dignity of the presidential office suffers immeasurably. The public business of importance is delayed and retarded to an unwarrantable extent.

Nevertheless, the President who, like Mr. Roosevelt, is bold enough to defy hungry office-seekers and warn them to keep away from his presence must count upon the resentful hostility of these gentry thereafter. Right here in Missouri President Roosevelt has already made enemies by this very course. He proposes to substitute good men for the undesirable incumbents of certain Federal offices in Missouri. He does not propose to be worried by the protests and importunities of those to be removed from office. He has served notice to this effect.

In so far as it is possible to the men whose sole interest in politics arises from their hunger for office, the President will be made to suffer for his contempt of their class. There are many of these men in the Republican ranks in Missouri. Watch them and their ilk. They'll be sending the blazing torch around pretty soon, calling for a gathering of the class to organize against a President so unmindful of what they regard as the first duty of a President.

## TACKLING A BIG JOB.

Indications continue to increase pointing to the fact that President Roosevelt proposes to take as active and influential a part in shaping Republican reorganization in Illinois as he has already done in the case of Missouri.

Doubtless, also, the President finds in Illinois conditions the same necessity for promptly relegating to the rear certain factional elements whose retention in places of machine authority would make impossible the results of effective service for which he strives. The fight within Republican ranks has been long and bitter in Illinois. Only by means of a genuine new deal will the

President, in all probability, be able to shape that State's organization to his liking.

At the present writing the most obvious sign of the times is that of a revolt against Roosevelt which may assume ominous proportions as affecting his strength in the West. The Republican element in Missouri which has been ignored by the President is ready for this revolt even now. A similar body of dangerous malcontents will almost certainly be developed in Illinois.

President Roosevelt has no easy task before him in his attempt to reshape Republican affairs in these two States. He will need to be a tough rider indeed if he hopes to subdue into decency the Missouri and Illinois gangs of Republican spoilsmen.

## TWO FACES TO FACE.

That Republicanism and Democracy, the two great American forces born of principles that have divided sentiment since the foundation of this Government, now stand face to face before the country in their own proper alignment is a fact not to be regretted by those who desire a consistent settlement of existing issues.

There is no present need and no excuse for the organization or maintenance of other political parties in this country. The questions to be passed upon in the near future are primal in their nature and were long ago weighed and analyzed by Republican and Democratic thinkers respectively. The paramount issue is that of government by and for a privileged class at the sacrifice of the rights of the many, or government by and for the many at the sacrifice of the unjust privileges of the few. The Republican party stands for the rights of the few. The Democratic party stands for the rights of the many.

The truth of this continued alignment is plain. In the approaching session of the Fifty-seventh Congress the representatives of Republicanism will be found voting for the upholding of the trust power, for the passage of the \$180,000,000 ship-subsidy bill taxing the people for the further enrichment of the syndicates, for the maintenance of the Dingley high-tariff law embodying the principle which created and still fosters the trusts, for whatever colonial policy may be dictated by the trusts. In each instance named the Democratic party will be found fighting for the rights of the people as against these influences of privilege. There has never been a time when the two great parties were more clearly and distinctively arrayed one against the other.

That the people understand how definite is the approaching conflict between Democracy and Republicanism is indicated by the practical elimination of smaller and inconsequential political parties from the field of battle. There will not be one Populist or silver Republican member of the United States Senate in the approaching session. The National Congress will represent with exactness the existing alignment of the American people. The two great parties will exclusively occupy the field in the political contests of 1902 and 1904. This fact is full of promise for Democratic victory. The party of the people has never been stronger, more aggressive or better organized than now.

## FOR THE IRISH EXHIBIT.

Those active Irish-Americans of St. Louis who are in charge of the movement for an Irish National exhibit at the World's Fair could not do better than to follow the advice of Mr. Patrick Hoctor of Dublin and invite the leading Irishmen in Ireland to co-operate for the success of the exhibit.

There is no question that a movement of this nature would arouse a tremendous interest in the Irish National exhibit at the World's Fair of 1903.

For the first time in the history of international exhibitions the Irish as a nation would be represented in a peculiarly patriotic spirit. The movement thus conceived would inevitably enlist all Irishmen under its colors. The surpassing success of the Irish National exhibit would mean the greater glory of Ireland.

Mr. Hoctor, now visiting in St. Louis, suggests that such Irishmen as Mr. T. Harrington, Lord Mayor of Dublin; Horace Plunkett, T. P. Gill, John Dillon, Thomas Sexton, Adam Fialdler, A. Mackey, Michael Davitt and the President of the Dublin Trades Council be formally invited to take active part in the movement.

His suggestion should receive the most earnest local consideration. The germ of a great World's Fair success for the Irish people is in this suggestion.

## LITERARY GENUINENESS.

Reassuringly coincident with the tremendous popularity of the cheapened novel of adventure and romance as ground out by raw imitators of the worthy Scott-Dumas-Stevenson school is the friendly reception met by books in which a knowledge and love of nature and our humbler kin of the animal creation are manifested by the writers and commended in all sincerity and simplicity to their readers.

At first glance, perhaps, the significance of this contrasted success is not apparent, but the fact is notably significant, nevertheless. The dominance of the swashbuckling story, which in decadence from the treatment of master-hands is but the dime-novel lengthened and bound in cloth instead of paper covers, would be of evil omen to literature were this development the one feature of its time and world. Happily, however, the turning of readers to the more genuine work of literary lovers of nature and of all nature's animate things proves that the artificial has but a transient hold on literary fancy and that the inevitable result of a temporary surrender to brummage and mountebank methods in literature is a deepened love and respect for the honest and sincere.

The truth that readers are at last beginning to weary of the colossal output of machine-made romances of the "gad-zooks" school is made unmistakably apparent by the tone of cynical surfeit with which late additions to that school are received. The thing is getting to be something of a joke. The hero continually enticed by a halo of sword-flashes was an admirable fellow for a little time, but he has degenerated into a sorry and monotonous figure of late. The dimpling and high-spirited heroine of kirtle and farthingale, invariably

tagged with the "sweet Mistress So-and-so" label, was most lovable in reasonable numbers, but she has been so numerously cut out of folded paper by a standard pattern in these recent days that she litters our libraries and suggests a call for the housemaid and a broom.

In plain words, we are tired of mariottes and are beginning to long for real and likable flesh-and-blood men and women in our literature. We find some satisfaction for this yearning in the nature stories and animal stories which tell us at least the genuine truths of the open world, strong and simple and wholesome in their fidelity. We will welcome with tremendous acclaim the novel which brings human life back to the same world of naturalness and simplicity. Such novels have always been this welcomed, and they are the novels that live from generation to generation, surviving the rise and fall of successive "schools" of cheap artificiality in the telling of stories. The duration of the most recent revival of "bunko" literature has been wearisome, but there is some reason to believe that the indication will in the end serve a good purpose. Surely it must, since now there is a plentiful indication that the prime demand of readers at the present moment is for true and honest work in the place of literary veneering which is already so cracked and warped that the rottenness of the fiber on the inside is dismally apparent.

## ST. LOUIS BUILDING.

In the October record of the building industry in twenty-one American cities St. Louis is surpassed only by New York and Philadelphia in the total increase in cost of buildings for which construction permits were issued during that month. As to the percentage of gain, St. Louis surpasses even these two cities. The gain of New York, in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, was 70 per cent. That of Philadelphia was 71 per cent. St. Louis's gain reached the handsome proportions of 88 per cent, an especially significant showing for the West as overcoming Chicago's loss for the same period of 25 per cent.

This fact of the great activity in building circles in St. Louis constitutes a sure and unassailable proof of local prosperity. When the further fact is remembered that St. Louis's commanding position in this field is gained at a time of unexampled general increase in city building the significance of the showing is vastly increased. St. Louisans have every cause to be proud of their home city. In the healthy development of all that goes to make a great municipality the World's Fair city is now at the front.

The present system of School Fund certificates was sustained and supported by James S. Rollins, the "Father of the University of Missouri." As an orator and as a lawyer he attained great distinction. Is it not strange that Rollins should have given \$6,000 by his will to the university to be invested in a State certificate, if the certificates were unconstitutional and void? But, then, Rollins, great as he was as a lawyer, had not the benefit of the counsel of the Globe-Democrat's distinguished "constitutional" lawyer.

The Democratic State administration has again been caught in the act of "looting" the Treasury. It has called in for payment \$300,000 more of outstanding bonds, and there is to be "looting" of a similar character to be done during the next year—looting which will finally pay every dollar of the debt, except the school certificates corruptly foisted upon the State by the Republican party under the administration of Thomas C. Fletcher.

The Globe-Democrat relies upon its "expert accountant," who has already been convicted of four major falsehoods, to vindicate its sadly damaged reputation as a paper of truth and veracity. Of course, this "expert accountant" must adhere to his original falsehoods if he comes forward at all. Men do not lie, either voluntarily or for gain, and then confess their falsehoods, if they can avoid the mortification.

The Globe-Democrat as a platform-maker has thus far been conspicuous by its ignominious failures. It raised the School Fund question in the last campaign, and succeeded in having its party "whipped to a standstill" upon this false issue. It now raises another false issue in reference to the State finances, and the result of next year's election will be yet more disastrous to this malignant partisan paper.

The Globe-Democrat is greatly disappointed because its statements in reference to the financial affairs of the State have been proven by experts of national reputation to be wholly false. Nothing else would have pleased this paper like proof of "crooked State financing" in Missouri. The Globe is out of humor because of its ignoble failure.

So far the Globe-Democrat has refused to swear to a single figure which has been presented as proof of "take-offs," "rottenness," and other embezzlements. However, the voters are doing some tall swearing at such a defamer of the State.

Ship subsidies, revenue reduction, reciprocity, isthmian canal and trusts are to be the big bones of contention in Congress, according to a Washington dispatch. And the Republicans will take all the meat off the bones.

Judging from numerous Yankee successes in the London theaters these days the mildewy query: "Why have we no American dramatists?" seems to lag superfluous on the stage, so to speak.

When the Globe-Democrat is asked to give the name of its anonymous expert the plaintive wail is made that abuse is being heaped upon a poor defenseless head. Towards all.

National Committeeman Kerens has requested his Federal appointees to remain away from Washington. The Colonel is thoughtful of the President's feelings.

As far as a feat in physical geography is possible to written words, the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission wipes the Panama Canal off the map.

## SEASON OF APOLLO CONCERTS OPENS AT ODEON NEXT WEEK.

Drawing of Boxes by Members of the Club Is Held—Beautiful Mid-week Wedding, in Which Miss Elizabeth Parks and Mr. William Ralph Bright Are the Contracting Parties—Mrs. David R. Francis's Second Luncheon of Series.



MISS V. VICTORIA WEINLE, Of No. 2049 Sidney street, who will be married to William H. Hoffmann on November 27.

The first of this season's Apollo Club concerts will be given on Tuesday evening, November 26, at the Odeon. Miss Anna Otten, violinist, of New York, and Mr. Gregory Hall, an English tenor, are the soloists. As usual the concert will be fashionably flattered. The annual drawing of season boxes by members has resulted in the following list:

Alfred G. Robyn, St. Louis.  
 A. G. Craig, P. Doud, Jr., St. Louis.  
 B. George C. Carr, St. Louis.  
 C. Charles Carr, St. Louis.  
 D. Joseph A. Buse, St. Louis.  
 E. George L. Allen, St. Louis.  
 F. Rolla Wells, St. Louis.  
 G. Doctor J. Leland W. Kessler, Jr., St. Louis.  
 H. Eugene R. Clement, St. Louis.  
 I. Mrs. Julius K. Walsh, St. Louis.  
 J. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis.  
 K. J. D. Bascene, C. H. E. C. Simmons, St. Louis.  
 L. W. L. Chappell, St. Louis.  
 M. Zach Tinker, St. Louis.  
 N. D. H. Calhoun, St. Louis.  
 O. Mrs. Jacob C. VanZee, St. Louis.  
 P. W. L. Gilliam, St. Louis.

Miss Elizabeth Parks, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Julius Parks, No. 502 Cabanne place, and Mr. William Ralph Bright were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the ceremony taking place at the West Presbyterian Church, in Cabanne. The ushers were H. B. Warden, C. B. Barker, J. T. Thomas and David O'Neil. Howard Ogil was the bridegroom's best man. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. William Manson Hunt of Richmond, Va., as matron of honor, while the Misses Fanny and Ida Bright, sisters of the bridegroom, were bridesmaids.

It was a wedding of autumnal tints, the church being decorated in quantities of ruddy autumn leaves, combined with chrysanthemums in all colors, and many fall plants. The gowns were all of autumn colors, the bride wearing a handsome toilet of golden brown velvet, with hat of mink, velvet and brown plumes. She carried a large sheaf of cream-tinted chrysanthemums, while harmonized well with the shades of her gown. The matron of honor and bridesmaids were in broadcloth gowns and hats of russet-red, navy blue and hunter's green. All carried bouquets of velvet to correspond with their gowns.

A supper at the Parks residence followed the ceremony, only members of the bridal party and the immediate family being present.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Bright departed for a Southern wedding journey. They will be absent about a month, and on their return will go to housekeeping, though no plans have as yet been made concerning their home. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bright, and a Cornell man, class of 1900. Mr. Hunt, brother-in-law of the bride, was in the East and unable to reach St. Louis in time for the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, who are very well known in town, expect to spend their winter in Richmond.

Mrs. Henry Stanley, No. 386 West Belle place, entertained the local chapter of the D. A. R. with a tea yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the West End Hotel, which were tastefully arranged with flowers and green in honor of the event. Mrs. Stanley was assisted in receiving her guests by Misses Parker and Knapp, while the Misses Pratt and Jackson served.

Mr. and Mrs. Firmin Desloge of Hotel Beers are entertaining Mrs. Zeno B. Clardy of El Paso, Tex.

Mrs. Francis gave the second of her luncheon series yesterday afternoon at her Maryland avenue residence. Young matrons, unmarried girls, and the debutantes were invited to this occasion to meet her daughter-in-law, Mrs. David R. Francis, Jr., who wore a blue albatross gown, appliqued in Persian pattern, the design outlined in gold thread. Mrs. Francis also wore blue-crepe de Chine, trimmed in Cluny lace. The house was trimmed in chrysanthemums and many greens, while the small tables at which luncheon was served were decorated in one of the three colors, pink, blue or green. Large, erect bows of ribbon were used to trim each table, in the shade

were vases of either pink roses, blue violets or else green and white lilies of the valley. The guests numbered ninety ladies.

Mrs. Joseph Boyce, Miss Boyce and Miss Mary Francis Boyce will give a tea on Thanksgiving Day at their home, No. 326 West Pine boulevard, from 5 to 7.

Mrs. James Byrnes will receive on Tuesday afternoon, November 26, at her residence, No. 374 West Pine boulevard.

Mrs. George Watson gave the first of her post-nuptial receptions yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. J. J. Watson, No. 428 Laclede avenue. Mrs. Watson was formerly Miss Florence Rhodes.

Miss Carrie Goldstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goldstein, No. 969 Washington boulevard, was introduced to society last evening at a ball given by her parents at Mahler's. The ballroom was decorated in many pink chrysanthemums, with the corners filled with palms, and garlands of green Southern smilax on the balconies and twisted about the chandeliers. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Grobeck and Mr. Robert E. Buechel.

Mrs. Joseph W. Jacobs has sent out invitations for an afternoon card party on Friday, November 22, in honor of Mrs. Henry Meyer's guests, Mrs. Albright and Mrs. Samuel.

Miss Miriam Jones of West Olive street is the guest of Chicago friends.

Mrs. E. G. Arkins of Denver gave a box party to friends on Saturday night at the Columbia, followed by a supper at one of the "new" cafes. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Grobeck and Mr. Robert E. Buechel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Betts have returned from their wedding trip and have gone to housekeeping at No. 374 West Pine boulevard.

Miss Nellie Goodman has returned to her home in Clarksville after a visit in Buffalo and New York.

Mrs. J. Rosenbach has returned from a visit in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schaeffer and Miss Marie Schaeffer have returned from a lengthy European visit.

## WILL MAKE FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD.

Congressman Curtis Expects Vigorous Action From Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Several new States are to be made this winter if the intentions and desires of the territorial delegates to Congress are consummated. Representative Curtis of Kansas came to Washington this evening with this feature of legislation in mind, and predicts that the strongest fight yet made for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory will begin immediately. Mr. Curtis said he did not know that his ideas on this matter agreed exactly with the intentions of the delegates, but he was thoroughly impressed with the idea of bringing Oklahoma and the Indian Territory into the Union as one State.

"These two Territories, if admitted as a single State, would make one of the grandest States in the Union, and I would be heartily in favor of such a plan," continued Mr. Curtis. "They are both composed of magnificent territory and are rich in mineral deposits, as well as oil and gas, while their agricultural future is second to no section of our entire country. To divide them and endeavor to make two States would, in my judgment, not only result in failure, but would not be as satisfactory if consummated."

Mr. Curtis, however, does not confine his views on legislative topics to his own section of the country. He is a strong advocate of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and a Pacific cable. He will introduce a bill on the subject of anarchy and advocates reciprocity and the abrogation of some of the war taxes.

On the subject of the canal, Mr. Curtis said he understood that the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain has removed all of the obstacles, and if this was the case the proper measure for the construction of the canal ought not to be delayed.

No tariff revision is looked for by Mr. Curtis, although in this connection he said he was in favor of the negotiation of all the reciprocity treaties possible, these treaties, of course, being favorable to our commerce, and not injurious to any of our industries.

## DECISION ON CONTEMPT LAW.

Judge Wood in Anslinger Case Declares It Unconstitutional.

Judge Horatio D. Wood, in imposing a penalty on Edward Anslinger, charged with attempting to obtain leniency from jurors in the case of his brother, decided that the act of the State Legislature treating the powers of the courts in contempt cases is unconstitutional.

Judge Wood held that the law is unconstitutional on the ground that the Legislature has no control over the judiciary, as they are separate. He ruled that tampering with a jury was both a misdemeanor and a contempt. As to the defendant himself, he said he was sane enough to do what he was doing. Consequently the law was imposed.

Anslinger was fined \$50 and sentenced to serve ten days in jail. Anslinger is a brother of Frank Anslinger, who is charged with illegal voting at the spring election. While a jury was being selected, Edward Anslinger called to the houses of three of the jurors one night and requested them to be as lenient as possible with his brother. The jurors reported the matter to Judge Wood and Edward Anslinger was arrested. Judge Wood charged him with contempt of court, and he was also indicted by the Grand Jury for "tampering with a jury," which is a misdemeanor.

Anslinger's attorney, S. S. Bass, pleaded that, as his client had been indicted, he could not be tried for contempt; that the State Legislature had limited the powers of the court by naming the offenses which constituted contempt, and influencing jurors was not mentioned in these powers. Mr. Bass also alleged that his client was not mentally responsible.

Judge Wood took the case under advisement, and yesterday he rendered his opinion on the three points.

## BIG SHIPMENTS OF OIL.

Beaumont Product Being Distributed in Large Quantities.

Beaumont, Tex., Nov. 19.—To-day was a record breaker for shipments of oil by rail. One hundred and fourteen cars went out of the field, to Texas and Louisiana points. This brings the total shipments for the month to 1,300 cars, or 214,800 barrels. The Anglo-American Oil Company brought in a joint enterprise of the two companies. According to a carefully revised report, this is the ninety-ninth gusher in the field.

The Sun Company's steamer, Paraguay, is expected to arrive December 10, to engage in the transportation of oil. The vessel will carry 30,000 barrels along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

## FAIR VINCENNES GIRL WEDS

A YOUNG RAILROAD OFFICIAL.



MISS MARIE LAURA PAGE.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 19.—The marriage of Mr. William A. Courter and Miss Marie Laura Page, daughter of John and Louise Page of No. 812 Busserson street, this city, was solemnized at the bride's home at 10 o'clock this morning by the Reverend Father Louis Gueguen, rector of St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, of which the bride is a member.

The maid of honor was the bride's cousin, Miss Annie Roles, of No. 1225 Madison street, St. Louis, Mo.

Among the guests from a distance were Mrs. Rosa Phillips of Mount Carmel, Ill., sister of the bridegroom.

The bride, a pretty brunette, is an alumnus of St. Rose's Female Academy, and one of the finest pianists in the city, she having been graduated under Professor Frank Reinhardt, the noted musical instructor of Mount Carmel, Ill. She represents the sixth generation of a line of French pioneers of this place, and the wedding will be attended by her two grandmothers—Mrs. Leo Caddie (Bones) Brouette and Mrs. Elizabeth Page, aged, respectively, 77 and 80 years; also, her aunt, Mrs. J. J. (Bones) Bailey, aged 67 years. The bridegroom is a prominent young of-

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## GRAND LODGE IN SESSION.

Knights and Ladies of Honor Meeting at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 19.—The twelfth annual session of Grand Lodges Knights and Ladies of Honor assembled this morning and was called to order by Grand Protector J. R. Palmer of Dallas. It is the largest meeting ever held in this State. The membership in Texas is about 3,500. The lodges numbered 196. The cash balance is over \$4,000. Houston was this afternoon selected as the next place of meeting. The rest of the day was given to the consideration of grand officers' reports, the appointment of committees and consideration of reports of standing committees.

The officers are: J. R. Palmer, grand protector; Dallas, grand vice; J. R. Palmer, grand vice; Houston, grand treasurer; Austin, grand secretary; J. C. Anderson, grand chaplain; Corpus Christi, Louis Spahn, grand guide; San Antonio, Mrs. M. J. Harris, grand matron; Willsboro, George Engelhardt, grand sentinel; San Antonio, Grand trustees: Sam Schwarz, Hempstead; Mrs. Leona Kahn, Austin; Mrs. Joseph Ashner, Dallas. Supreme representatives: Doctor C. C. Burke and Arthur C. Tompkins.

## SHE DIED FROM INHALING GAS.

When Found, Miss May Dewsnap Was Past Saving.

Miss May Dewsnap, 40 years old, was found dying from the inhalation of gas in her room at the home of R. G. Campbell, No. 1425 Webster avenue, Monday night at 11 o'clock. Two hours afterwards she died. A